The Death of a Craze

Drinks All Round.

Loutesile Courier-Journal.

Things must have been very lively at the r of that Chicago hotel where thirty-seven sine men put up the other day.

THE AFTERNOON TEAL

Sweet courtable! O, enjoy it, Nor hasten to destroy it making all too soon the maid your

wife, wife; The whispering and the sighing

The Indiana husband who walked away

The Indiana husband who walked away from home twenty-six years are and returned the other day to find his wife remarried, and to raise a row about it, should be given a lift out of the country on the toe of a boot. A wife may let her husband roam around for its our ten years without asking any questions, but if left must longer than that she has a legal right to look out for herself.

Although they went to sensol together, And grew up children aids by side, Henever dreamed how much he loved her Until her wealthy uncle dual. Miss Gwendolme Caldwell's wealth is said

Miss Gwendoling Callwell's weath is said to have been absurdly exapperated. She is not believed to be worth more than \$700,000, and her offer to, settle \$10,000 a year on her prospective husband was one of extraording generously. Peonle who know Miss Caldwell say that if she was generous on

Canwell say that it she was generous on this occasion at was something entirely un-precedented in the career. She is described as being almost as thrifty as Mrs. Hetty Green herself, and it is believed that she presented \$30,000 to the Catholic collage in

presented 200.000 to the Catholic college in Washington, because she was so ordered to do in her father's will and had no choice in the matter whatever. He was a lawyer noted for his skull And deeply learned in many a legal tome,

In court he often broke a rich man's will,

But could not break a woman's won't at

"Mr. Orville R. Dupp," said the man with

"Mr. Orville R. Dupp," said the man with the bill in a loud, harsh, meaning voice, "you said you would ceirtanly pay this if I would call this morning." "I know I did," said the miserable man, "but my wife is out some-where with my pecketbook buying me a birth-day present."

A French mayor, who at one time held the office of sthendury magnitude, was about to

the mayor, turning to the bridegroom, delivered himself as follows: "Prisoner at the bar, what have you to say in your defease?"

STATE JOTTINGS.

Nebraska. Central City now has a daily paper called

the News.

A sixty-five-year-old Lyons woman has just began to take lessons on the plane.

A schite Canadian owl was killed by a esident of Rivenna which measured six cet from the to tip.

The Ravenna choses and butter factory is emploted and has been accepted by the

utiding committee.
Blue Hill, in Webster county, claims the instruction of having more prohibition voters has any town of its size in the state.

than any town of its size in the state.

Judge Sweazy has resigned as county judge
of Webster county and D. F. Trunkay, the
judge elect, will fill out the unexpired term.

Forty business men of McCook have erganized a club, and will soon be at heme in
rooms now occupied by the United States
land office.

and office.
There are eleven crimical and over two
undred civil cases on the docket of the
idams county district court now in session

loft set fire to the barn of Deputy Sheriff Himman at Broken Blow, but the blaze did not prove half so warm as the boys felt after an interview with their father.

minima at brooks flow, out the similar an instruction with their father.

The fifth annual session of the Southcastern Nebraska Teachers association will be held at Nebraska City November is and 23, and an interesting and extensive programme has been prepared for the occasion.

The stockholders of the North Nebraska Fair and Driviace Park association at Noerfork have decided to increase the stock from \$10,000 to \$25,000, which will place the organization in excellent financial chairs.

A Plattsmouth young man started to take a bath white under the influence and fell into the organization in excellent financial chairs.

A Plattsmouth young man started to take a bath white under the influence and fell into help kinself, such but the with its hamis is ins prockets be lossed, but the teacher and fell into help kinself, and but for the timely arrived of a friend would undoubtedly have drowned. He has swern 68-on bathing.

The bosines from of Callaway de not let trilles interfers with public improvements. They recently voted bonds to ald in the construction of a fabring wall in consideration that the man who was to build the mill should invest \$1,000 in the enterprise. The contractor fabred to fulfill his part of the agreement, so with the construction, so with the construction, so with the constructives and the mill will be built as contemplated.

Iowa Items.

Dubuque's charity ball netted \$50.

There are 450 pupils attending the state suversity.

The new opers house at Ottumwa will be Frank Hause of tirinnell fried to put out furnaise fire by pouring water on it and was

tife, life,

Omain, Bee Building. Chicago Office, 507 Hookery Building New York, Rooms 14 and 15 Tribune Build Washington, No. 55 Fourteenth Street. Journal Bluds, No. 12 Pearl Street, Lincoln, 2020 F Street, Gouth Comaha, Corner N and 28th Streets.

CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and edi-turial matter should be addressed to the Editor-ial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should addressed to The Rec Publishing Company, which. Bearts, there and postolics orders to a made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

Ine Bee on the Trains The Ree on the Trains.

There is no excuss for a failure to get Thu Res. as the trains. All newsuralters have been noticed to carry a full supply. Travelers who want The Rus and carr but to a trains where other tity The Rus and carry carried are requested to not try The Rus.

I teach be particular to give in all cases full information as to date, railway and number of

information as to train.

Give us your mame, not for publication or un necessary use, but as a guaranty of good faith.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation Einte of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
George B. Tzehuck. secretary of The Rec
Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that
the actual circulation of This. Data. Res for the
work entium November B. 1899, was as follows: Sunday, Nov. 10. Monday, Nov. 11. Tuesday, Nov. 12. Wednesday, Nov. etherday, Nov. 13. uraday, Nov. 14. iday, Nov. 15. turday, Nov. 16....

Finite of Nebraska, USONS 198.
Country of Douglas, 198.
Even to before me and subscribed to in my sworm to before me and subscribed. A. D. 1898.
Presence this initial day of November, A. D. 1898.
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, | ss

County of Douglas, 188
George B. Taschuck, being duly swere, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Heerollishing Company, that the actual average
duly circulation of The Data. Has for the
synoth November, 1898, 18,986 copies, for the
synoth November, 1898, 18,986 copies, for January, 1898,
1870 copies; for May, 1998, 18,986 copies; for
March, 1883, 18,984 copies; for April, 1898,
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18,997 copies.
18,997 cop

THE Stominski church spire is grow ing apace. Mayor Broatch's contions will send it up several feet.

THE supreme court of New Jersey ha confirmed the claim of Henry George to a bequest of ten thousand dollars left him by an eccentric farmer. Mr. George's progress from poverty is un-mistakable.

THE republican party cannot afford to permit the gangs of strikers drummed up by city officials to dictate party com-inations. Such action must be rebuked or the party will suffer a repetition of the recent county disaster.

THE judges and clerks of the city election will receive pay from the city, county and school board, or eighteen dollars each for two days' work. The salary is enough to command the services of first-class competent men.

THE haste displayed by the council granting the street railway company right-of-way over the Teath street via duct, before that proposition is approved by the people, is entirely uncalled for It will be time enough for the council to take action when the viaduct gets fairly under way. And then the ques-tion comes up, how much the company shall pay for the right-of-way and how much it shall contribute toward the maintenance of the vinduct

Those who imagine they can coerce he Union Pacific and Burlington roads into building the Touth street viaduct do not comprehend the resources of those corporations in fighting for delay. For nearly ten years the council and property owners have struggled in vain for the opening of Fourteenth street opening of Fourteenth street the tracks, an improvement which would not cost over twenty-five thousand dollars. At the same rate of progress how long would it take to se-cure an improvement costing one hun-dred and fifty thousand dollars against

THE real estate exchange responded promptly to the demand for rail-road connection with Dakota by appointing a committee composed of leading business men to negotinte for the extension of the Omaha road from Hartington to Yank-ton. The distance to be covered is comparatively slight, the only obstacle baing a bridge over the Missouri river.
The fact that rival roads are building into the Northwestern's territory in Nobraska makes the present an opportune time to impress upon the company the necessity of closing up this railroad

the united opposition of the railroads

In twenty-five years cotton has de-clined from first to fourth place among the products of the United States. The the products of the United States. The value of this year's crop is estimated at three hundred and sixty mullion dollars. These figures are exceeded by the corn, wheat and hay crops. But while cotton has failed from its high estate at home it has no rival as an article of foreign commerce. The yield this year shows a large increase, but the domand has also increased. Brudsfrets estimates that the compution for 1881, not 1881, and the commerce of 1881, not 1881. mates that the consumption for 1889-99
will exceed that of last year by over
three hundred bales, insuring steady
and remunerative prices to the plant-

REPORTS from one hundred and forty-one railroads in the country show that the carnings for October exceeded those of the corresponding month last year by over five million dollars; an increase of thirteen per cent. The percentage of railway earnings has steadily increased month after month since the first of the monto after monto suce the area of the year, confirming in a substantial man-ner the growing prosperity of the country. It remains to be seen whether the railroads are disposed to share their increased caraings with their patrons by a reduction in freight rates.

AN AMERICAN CUSTOMS UNION. One of the most important matters to be considered by the congress of the three Americas is that of forming an American customs union, and the problem it presents will be found not the least difficult of solution. All the south and central American countries have tariff systems and customs regula-tions more or less widely at variance tions more or less widely at variance with each other and, of course, differ-ing from those of the United States. In many cases the regulations are of the most complex character, containing numerous technicali ties that are troublesome to merchants, and peculiar requirements which are both annoying and expensive. Nearly all these countries are extremely ex-acting in the administration of their customs laws, and, as the penalties for their violation are generally heavy, even going to the extent of confisca-tion, the merchant suffers severely who is so unfortunate as to have failed to comply with some requirement or misin-terpreted some technicality of the regulations. This state of affairs has compelled the merchants of the United States doing business with Control and South America to transact it through commission merchants in those coun-tries, and has necessarily tended to

tries, and has necessarily tended to somewhat restrict trade.

How to simplify the various tariff systems and as far as possible secure uniform customs regulations is a question which will require the most serious attention of the congress, and it is obvicusly one that presents great difficulties. ously one that presents great difficul-ties. These will not, however, be found insurmountable if there is a sincere desire on the part of the representatives of all the countries to effect closer commercial relations and a gen-eral willingness to make concessions. When, however, the great number of conflicting interests, local and national are considered, a comprehensive cus toms union at this time must be re garded as hardly possible. The south-ern countries are likely to maintain the general features of their tariff systems both as a means of protecting and developing their own indus-tries and for the sake of the needed revenue. The fact that their markets are being more engerly sought after will naturally be an incentive to them to do this. But a step, if not a very considerable one, in the direction of a customs union may be taken, and a good deal may be done in simplifying and securing greater uniformity in co toms regulations.
In this the United States should

set the example of a willingness to make liberal concessions. We cannot hope to convince the representatives of the other Americas of the wisdom or expediency of re linquishing any part of their tariff sys tems or modifying their customs regu lations until we shall show them that we are disposed to make any change in ours that we would recommend to them. If they shall be given to understand that we are entirely satisfied with our policy and that closer commercial relations simply depend upon such modifications in their systems as we may suggest it is easy to understand that so far as this matter is con-cerned the conference will have no practical result. The task of effecting an American customs union devolves upon this country, and it is possible of final accomplishment only by by very radical changes in our own tariff sys tem. We must be prepared to make very large concessions, most of which are pretty sure to encounter a more or less vigorous hostility from the pro-tected interests that would be affected. Are these powerful enough to defeat the object in view?

HOSTILITY TO IRRIGATION.

The advocates of irrigation for re-claiming the arid regions of the west will need to summon all their strength in order to accomplish anything in the next congress. We noted some time ago the development of opposition in age the development of opposition in the east to government appropriations for this purpose, and hostility to it is now manifesting itself in the south. Taking as a text the action of the re-cent convention of North Dakota, layerable to frigation, some of the southern newspapers unqualifiedly condemn the proposition that the government shall appropriate any money for reclaiming the arid lands, so that to the extent that these papers represent southern sentiment opposition to appropriations for irrigation may be looked for from the representatives in congress from that section. If this feeling should that section. If this reening should prove to be general, the southers vote in congress, united with that of the enst, could very easily defeat any pian for reclaiming the arid lands at public

expense. There ere are both sectional and con mercial considerations which will have influence upon this question, and it may be fairly assumed that these are stronger than any theories regarding the duty of the government in the mat-ter. So far as the south is concerned, it does not desire to see the development of the west for political reasons.
Unpatriotic as the feeling is, the people of that section regard the progress of the west as a menace to their power and influence in the affairs of the government. In the east the commercial con-sideration is more potent. The reduced condition of the agricultural interests n that section is ascribed to the compa in that section is ascribed to the compe-tition of the west, and the efforts that are being made to restore those inter-ests would be less likely to be success-ful if the competing ability of the west were increased. Irrigation that would were increased, irrigation that would reclaim a region larger than the whole of New England, and reader it more productive than an equal area of land naturally supplied with moisture, might render more hopeless of recovery the agricultural interests of the east, though it would furnish homes for all her people engaged in farming and millions more.

This healthing grounded in salish

This hostility, grounded in selfishross hostility, grounded in selfish-ness, the advocates of irrigation will have to combat, and it can readily be understood that it will be no easy task to overcome it. That they have all the argumost, practical and patriotic, on their side, the most inveterate enemy of a govern-

ment policy of irrigation will have to admit. The reciamation of the region, or so much of it as can be claimed, means an addition to the tional realtn many times greater than any outlay the government will be re-quired to make, so that the investment is one from which the most generous profit would be assured, benefitting the profit would be assured, benefitting the entire country. More than this, we should provide a territory, now almost valueless, capable of sustaining a population greater than that of the whole country at present, a consideration which must impress Itself strongly upon every patriotic mind. There is no other government on earth having the means at command to rea-der such an area of value that would hesitate a moment about doing it. As a contribution to the national wealth and power the reclamation of the arid lands of the west would be more valuable than any addition ever made to the

ntional domain. So far as the question of the meriand efficacy of irrigation is concerned, that is conclusively settled. Its appli-cation has fully demonstrated that it produces the most satisfactory results. Opposition on this score is therefore si-lenced. The fight is to be made against sectional selfishness, balwarking uself behind the narrow view that the gov ernment should not employ the public money for a purpose of this kind. Simply because to do so would be to inci-dentally help individuals, although as a matter of fact there is no public im-provement that does not incidentally help individuals.

A WORD TO THE CONVENTION.

The republicans of Omaha can continue in the control of the city government only on the condition that they nominate candidates who are popular and have nothing to explain away in their public careers. The republican city convention has a very grave re-sponsibility. If it acts on mere impulse and refuses to take a broad view of the

situation it will invite disaster.

The candidate for mayor will necessarily either pull the ticket through or prove a dead weight. The mere fact that a candidate imagines or pretends that he is sure to win should go for nothing. Every in-telligent observer must know that several of the aspirants do not have the ghost of a show for election, no matter how much more than spend. matter how much money they spend or how much patronage they can promise. And there are candidates who cannot hope to win because they are not in pos

ition to command the support of the business community.

What the convention must do if it desires success is to lay personal feeling aside and nominate the man who is least offensive to the mass of voters, and who comes backed by friends who are in position to exert the largest influence in his behalf. In other words, the con-vention should nominate the most available man.

There is no written or unwritten law that demands that Mayor Broatch or any other incumbent shall be renomin-ated if there is not a reasonable prospect of his election. All appeals to the iaw and order element in the mayor's behalf are mere political clap-trap, The performances of Mayor Broatch and his satellites in the present cam-palga have most effectively disabused the minds of men who know a hawk from a handsaw. A man who courts the saloon influence and enlists bums, roughs and habitual law breakers like the redoubtable "Doctor" Slominski to force a renomination at the primar ies can hardly arouse much enthusiusm among people who carnestly desire the enforcement of the law.

enforcement of the law.

It goes without saying that the convention cannot afford to endorse every candidate for the council who comes backed by his own ward. This is an election at large and the convention should be as careful in the selection of councilmen as in the nomination of mayor.

MAKE THE CHARGE SPECIFIC. When a many man has anything to say in the interest of the public, or de-sires to discuss any issue in which the public is interested he need not sneak behind an assumed name. Mr. John D. Howe has a perfect right to differ from this paper on any subject or issue. He has a right to antagonize either or all the bond propositions that are now pending and express his views concern-ing these propositions through the press without reserve or hindrance, over his own name. But Mr. Howe has no right morally or otherwise to assail the mo-tives of this paper from the ambush behind the convenient closic of "Taxpayer," or any other pseudonym. If he sees any conspiracy to throttle Omaha, or knows of any corrupt or mercenary combine between this paper and the Union Pacific railroad, it would be more chivalrous and honorable for him to come to the front and make the charge specific. That would be creditable to him as a citizen and gen-tleman. But his bushwhacking war-fare is simply disreputable. Mr. Howe has posed as an anti-monopolist for a great many years, but his practice has been decidedly at variance with his professed convictions. The columns of THE REE are open to Mr. Howe, as they always have been to any citizen who desires to discuss oublic issues, but he will have to muster up courage enough to father his bantlings over his own name.

WHATH and rage reign in Chicago. Whath and rage reign in Chicago. The Garden City discovered unmistakable evidence of a tie-up between New York and St. Louis to defeat her in the race for the World's fair. The fact that New York, after desperate work, raised a little more than three million dollars, has convinced the managers that they can no longer ignore and ri licule Cit-cago's big fund, backed by unlimited energy, and if they cannot secure the fair and a government bonus, they propose to punish Chicago by supporting St. Louis.

Ms. Jim Boyn is willing to sacrifice himself for the good of the democratic party, provided the nomination is tendered on a silver platter.

The Revolt in Iowa.

Rica Hersil.

The people of Iowa revelled against prominimo and the surrender of the state gov-

ernment to it. They have not reversed their party fealth on leading issues. When these

me insane on religious subjects and sent to the asylum at Ms. Pleasant. M. M. Luse of Dahlogens township, near Ottomwa, eighty years old, has taken out a license to marry Elizabeth Burnaugh, aged sixty-two.

Four children and fifteen granchildren helpen Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Lamb cele brate their golden wedding at Clinton las "Born from caprice and killed by a shrug of the shoulders," is M. de Blowitz's epitaph upon Boulangism.

Another Seat at Auction.

Cleveland Lender.

The interesting question new is, how much money will it take to buy the United States senatorship from Ohio.

week.
P. G. Pallingall, Wapello county's senatorelect, has contributed \$4,000 toward building
a Young Men's Christian association building at Ottuwa.
Eastern capitalists have agreed to put in a
tle can factory plant at Keekur with a capacity of 50,000 cans daily and employing 105
operatives, if the citizens will take \$10,000
worth of stock.

operatives, if the citizens will tage \$10,000 worth of stock.

A little child of Mr. Gregorson, residing in North Cinton, was killed by a cow Monday morning. The mother had gone out washing, leaving her two little children at heme to watch the cow, which was graing out in the lot, when the animal attacked the children and gored the youngest one to death.

death.

August Harhels, of Davenport, has beer adjudged insane. He imagined that a prominent society lady of that city was in low with him and ms for the past monto or a been writing her letters overy day, to which she paid no attention. The other day in called at her residence to claim her as hi wife, and, as she had never met him before and was convinced of his lusanity, she in formed the authorities. He will be taken to the asylum. St. Louis Glide-Democrat.

The objection to Colonel Brice that he is not a resident of Ohio is trivial. A demoratic candidate for the Ohio scantorship an live where he please; it is only required hat his money shall be spent in the state.

THE MAKING OF ROADS,

France Leads—England Has Bad Ones, and This Country Worse.

San Francisco Alia.

It is probable that on Judgment Day, when planets are colliding in space and the sun is rapidly cooling off and Gabriel is whetting his lips to blow the "hight out," the governor of Pennsytvania will sak for a balt white the final distribution is made of the fund to the Johnstown sufferers. Joseph Pennell, the actist, has a re-cent article entitled "What I Know About Roads." He says some of the vilest roads he has ever ridden on are vilest roads he has ever ridden of are in England. This will be news to many people who have looked on English roads, especially in comparison with the highways of America, as being well nigh nerfect. He says there is not a 160-mile stretch of road in England that Prolong—the hours now dving Are the sweetest you will ever know in life, is in good condition, and not a foot of it anywhere that is as well kept as it "Quick, Ethol! Look aristocratic. Here comes the duke of Freshwater," "Mannan, don't worry, I'm not for export." "What! you in favor of Henry George's single tax idea! You were violently opposed to it not long ago." "Yes; but I'm married ago."

is in good condition, and not a foot of it naywhere that is as well kept as it ought to be.

Whether this is true or not, there is no question of the fact that America can double-discount England or any other country in vile roads. The American method of road-making is singularly well adapted to the production of the poorest possible kind of road. In most counties in the United States a road tax is levied, but the farmer or other person taxed has the option of working out his road tax, so much being allowed for a man, and so much for a team of horses each day. As a general thing in the rural districts labor is more plentiful than money, and so the making of roads is leit entirely in the hands of the farmers along the road, and even when money is collected that money is expended by having more of the same kind of labor, and none of this labor is ever under the direction of anybody who knows the least thing about road-making.

In Canada this state of things is as

A French mayor, who at one time near the office of sthendary magnistrate, was about to perform the civil service of marriage. "Mile. X—," he said, addressing the bride, "do you agree to take Mr. Z—, here present, for your wedded husband!" And after the young lady had replied in the affirmative,

road-making.

In Canada this state of things is as bad. The tax is reversed there—that is, a certain amount of days of statute labor is put against each person, and the person has the option of paying in cash 31 for each day's work, if the person does not desire to do the work himself or hire it done. The roads are under the charge of a path-master who is appointed annually and has charge of a certain district. The path-master knows nothing whatever of the theory or practice of making roads, and never has an instance been known where he endeavored to tearn anything about it. The working out of statute lacor is looked on both in Canada and in the United States, as a grand holiday, where neighbors unter and work just as little as they possibly can, londing a great deal of the time under shade trees and swapping yarns and gossip. What work is done is the digging of useless dithes that lead nowhere and the piling of the dirt in the center of the road where it makes, when the fall rains come, one great heap of unfathomable mud. This goes on year after year, and the consequence is that the roads in the rural districts of America and Canada are the worst that could possibly be made.

As the adage says: "They do these things better in France." and Mr. Pouncil tells us how it is done in France. Every mile or two along the French road you will find a man breaking stone into pieces about two and one-half inches square. These pieces of broken stones are arranged symmetrically with a stone breaking in apping, summer and antumn, and all the while other mea are sweeping the road with great long brooms and piling up the dust for future use or sale. A loose stone or a lumn of dirt on a French road is absolutely unknown. In October these broken stones are laid evenly on the road and the interstices are filled up with smaller debty is thoroughly saturated by water thrown from the hose of an engine which runs the steam roller, and up and down over this mass the heavy steam roller passes, pressing it into the most perfect roads tha hundred civil cases.
Adams county district court now in session
at Huslings.
A colored waiter in the Bostwick hotel at
Hastings named Black stanbed Harry Kinne,
the steward of the hostelry, with a fo k, inflicting an ugly wound. It was the result of
a kinene quarrel.
Little boys smoking eigeneties in a hay
loft set fire to the barn of Deputy Sheriff
to Hooken Bow, but the blass did roads are kept perfectly drained. All the distances are marked off by stones about two and a half feet high. On one side of the stone you see the name of the next important town, with its distances in kilometers, and on the other side the name of the important town you have left. On its face you read route No. so-and-so, and below the name of the great city to which it goes, and the distance to each road. Every hundred meters you will see a white stone with the number inscribed on it. If every county in America were to appoint an efficient road engineer who knew something about the theory and practice of road making, and the whole statute labor or road tax labor were intelligently employed even under the present system, something might be done to make the roads of America other tima a represent to the country. It is an important question and has much to do with the welfare of every community. Nothing is more necessary than perfect roads throughout the country, and if Mr. Pennell's article has called attention to the rockless system which is in vogue in America in building roads, it will do a very great deal of good.

Booth's Retiring Nature.

Booth's Retiring Nature.
Booth is a recluse, and his rooms over the Players' club are his hormitage, says a New York letter to the Pittsburg Post. There he spends nearly every hour of his time, except when duly compols his presence in the theater. Even the rehearsals are usually held without him, his part being read by the stage manager, and he seemed to gradge the time and labor required to go through with those passages in which he was actually joined with Modjeska. terribly burnol.

Fort Dodge is paying interest on £56,000 worth of waterworks bonds, the only bonds ever issued by the city.

Two thousand base and pike have been placed in the river at Charles City by the United States fish commissioner.

St. Francis Xavier church at Dycesville, the most magnificent Catholic editice is the state, will be decleated December 3.

Mrs. Mins Davis, residing near Oakland,

THE CAPITAL CITY GRIST.

The Homes for the Friendless and Fallen Women Quarreling.

ADDITIONAL SILVER DELEGATES

tichard Fitzsimmons Found Guilty of Manslaughter State House Items-The Supreme Court -City Notes.

LINCOLN BURNAU OF THE OMAILA HER, 1028 P STREET, Neb., Nov. 20. It has just become known that the associate board of charities and the board of the Home for the Friendless have been at logger-heads for several months past. It appears that the management of the Home for Fallen that the management of the Home for Faller Women at Milford has had trouble to place the children born at that institution. The board of charities lessus that the Home for the Friendless is the proper place for them but it seems that its beard entertains it different collinon. In fact, the management of the Home for the Friendless openly refuses to receive any children born at the Milford home unless pay is guaranteed for their support and maintenance.

Additional Silver Delegates Leander G. Gerard, Columbus; Genera Delevan Bates, Aurora; J. H. Wooiley Grand Island; John Flitgerald, Lincoln C. H. Dietrick, Hastings; E. A. Cady, St. Paul; J. N. Paul, St. Paul.

Pault J. N. Paul, St. Paul.

The District Court.

Richard Fitzsimmons, who killed William Green of Waverly last spring, was found suitty of manslaughter. The jury was out but a short time.

A motion was filed and argued this morning for a new trial in the case of the state vs John Taylor, who was convicted of murcer in the second degree last week. The motion was overruled and the defendant's attorneys will go to the supreme court. In the case of the state vs Robert Price, charged with an attempt to commit rate on a young gril in this city, the defendant was called, but Price did not show up. A motion was made to forfeit his recognizance, and a hearing will be had on this motion on the 2d. George McNinch peaded guilty to the crime of horse stealing and was sentenced to three years in the remitchings. State House Jetting

State House Jottings.
The Farmers' State Bank of Easts filed articles of incorporation today. Gapital stock \$50,000, incorporators: William R. Kunnand, J. R. Mason, John Ohlring and B. W. Curley.

W. Gurley.

The First National bank of Ulyassea also filed articles. Authorized capital stock \$50,000. Incorporators: George W. Lord and U. C. Guss.

The board of public lands and buildings, Musars. Cowdry. Steen, Hill and Leese, accompanied by Hon. Church Howe, left for Forn this evening over the dissourt Pacific. They will spond the night at Nebraska City, and go on in the morning to adjust the differences between Principal Farnham and the steam fixture contractors.

The Supreme Court.'s proceedings in the supr

The supreme Court.
Today's proceedings in the supreme court
were as follows:
Mr. James M. Wooley of Grand Island
was admitted to practice. The following
cases were arguen and submitted:
Brailhwaite vs State; Gess vs Rumler;
Spencer vs Moyer; Wood River Batk vs
Keiley; Easterly Organ company vs Veeder;
Grand Island Gas company vs. West; Crowell vs Harvey; Wallace vs Thresher; Num
vs Home Issurance company; Gares vs Parvs Home Insurance company; Gates vs Par-rott, motion to dismiss. Court adjourned to Thursday, November 21, 1899, at 8:30 o'clock

reat, metion to dismiss. Court adjourned to Thursday, November 31, 1839, at \$130 o'clock a 13.

Davis vs Slomma, Error from the district court of Douglas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, J.

Davis va Davis. Error from the district court of Douglas county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Cobb, J.

Frey v, Owena, Error from the district court of Cass county. Affirmed. Opinion by Cobb, J.

Subberling v, Domareo. Error from the district court for Cass county. Affirmed. Opinion by Cobb, J.

Subberling v, Domareo. Error from the district court for Lancaster county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Cobb, J.

Charles v, State. Error from the district court for Douglas county. Sentence refuced. Opinion by Mixwell, J.

A young man less than twenty-one years of age of previous good character and habits, arrived in the city of Omaha in search of employment. He was wittout money, and full in with several persons who induced him to drink intoxicating liquors, and thereafter personaded him to burgiarously enter a dwelling house in said city with one of their number. His associate escaped, and he was found hiding in a closet in said bones bully frightned. On an information being filed sgainst him he pleaded guilty to the charges of burgiary, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the peniteating for ten years. Held, That while the crime of burgiary was one of a grays character, which ordinarily should be severely punished, yet in this case the punishment was too server, and the term of impresonment would be reduced as as to expley November 37, 1899, the sentence dataing from June 30, 1888.

Gity News and Note

Treasurer Kent of the state board of agri

eniture was in the city today with his wite. Captain Tibotits of the Denver & Rio Grande is in the city today, shaking hands with the boys.

One of the Renyau girls who disappeared from Nebrusan City a few days act, is supposed to a cithis city of city of city of the posed to a cithis city of city of city of city of city of the city of the city of knows where they are but he won't tell. He and his wife were married last August while under arrest. This morning when his wife and her companion were discharged they had barely get home, when Jim assaulted Mrs. Jim and beat her in a bratal manner. A telephone message was sent in and Ostrander is behind the bars, while the police are tooking for the Runyan girls.

George Stabler of the Canital hotel and Minute More were married this aftercoon.

The Church Militant in Africa.

The Church Militant in Africa.

The good English people who have contributed to the cause of African missions may be made somewhat measurement of the missions may be made somewhat measurement to maintain their foothold and push their propaganda, but it appears to have come to be a question of life or death with the mission stations, and few persons would go so far, probably, as to blame them for employing carnal weapons to defend their helpless charges against the slave-hunting Arab adversaries, says the Boston Journal. It does seem a little strange at first to read that the missionaries at Lake Tanganylica have built a fort and surrounded it with thorn busies and barbed wire and scattered brokes bottles on the ground to make things interesting for hostile savages. That certainly was not one of the objects specified when the funds were raised to send the missionaries to the duck content. But it should be remembered that the missionaries to the duck content. But it should be remembered that the missionaries to the duck content. But it should be remembered that the missionaries to the duck content. But it should be remembered that the missionaries to the duck content. But it should be remembered that the missionaries to the duck content. But it should be remembered that the missionaries at present trying to outdo each other in trade and politics to give much attention to such impracticable persons. The indignation of the missionaries at finding that the Arab slave catchors are armed with gurs of English manufacture is adely pardonable. This English practice of putting weapons into the hands of the enemy is somewhat akis to the habit our brother traders had some years ago of furnish-

ing Indian warriors with the latest things out in the way of repeating rilles—these rifles frequently figuring there-after in raids and skirmishes to the dis-comfiture of the seldiers of the federal

Superstitions of tretand

Superatitions of treland.
It is very unincky to meet in the
early morning a barking dog or a barefooted woman.
When a corpse rotains animal heat
overlong another member of the family
is to die within the year.
If the stacks are not circled each
night by the noiseless bare owl a
blight will fall upon next season's
crops.

hight will fall upon next season's crops.

Any three idle strokes of a stick in the ashes or a spade or other farm tool in the soil making a figure resembling a coffin is certain to protead death in one's family.

The linnet pours forth the most melanchely song of all frish birds, and I have seen honest-hearted peasants affected by it to tears.

When the nest of the thrush or mavis is built unusually high in the thorabish this betorens a great calamity to a neighborhood.

Over in Connamara to this day a funeral procession on its way to church will halt some distance away and east together a huge pile of stones.

One of the oldest of all frish superstitions is the belief that if you chase and catch a butterfly you imprison the wandering soul of your grandmother.

Dramatic Element in the Law.

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Dramatic Element in the Law.

In Micrature and in printing, as everybody knows, the same element is absolutely necessary; the picture must tell its story, it must exhibit one point to which all the other parts are subordinated, and even an essay which is ill-constructed and ill-proportioned will have but a short life though it may contain fifty elever things, says the Boston Post. Few laymen, I funcy, realize that the same principle boils good in the dry profession of the law. A learned counsel whom I net at the club a night or two since was oxpatiating on the dramatic beauty of an argument, relating to some extremely technical matter that he had just been reading. It invoiced, he said, many considerations, and yet was arranged and subordinated at the sub-part of the sub-It involved, he said, many considerations, and yet was arranged and subordinated with such art that every word
seemed to polat to the single conclusion
which was finally reached. This, of
course, is something very different from
the theatrical and oratorical devices
that are said to carry weight with a
jury: it was the intellectual aspect of
the drama which my legal friend had
in mind when he found it Illustrated in
an argument intended for the discriminating and passionless ears of the
court.

Close Contests in Onto.
The closest gubernatorial contests out of the forty-five in the history of Ohlor says the Urbann Citizen, have, in the order of the narrowness of margin between successful and defeated candidates, been as follows:

1848—Ford over Weller.

1848—Ford aver Weller.

1848—Welling were Lacas.

1859—Welling well and the same well as the same we

Ford over Weller

MoArthur over Lucas

Alien over Noyas

Bartiey over Ted

Meises over Massie

Chase over Payne

Hunlington over Worthingto Shannon over Corwin... Trimble over Campbell. Meigs over Worthington 1810 - Meiga over Worthingto 1834 - Luca over Findiay 1841 - Bebb over Tol. 1841 - Morrow over Trimble 1865 - Hayes over Trimble 1852 - Morrow over Trimble 1812 - Meiga over Scott 1875 - Hayes over Allen

A Carious restic

It is curious that, after the lapse of more than 100 years, the superb furni-ture which Tuppoo Sultan presented to Warren Hastings should be going back ture which Tuppou Sultan presented to Warren Hastings should be going back to India. The unique suite was the great sight at Daylesford, where it was placed in the principal drawing room, until the estate was sold in 1853, after the death of Mrs. Hastings, when it was purchased by Lord Albert Donison (afterward Lord Londesborough) whose son sold it a few meaths ago for £1,500 to Messrs. Wertheimer, from whom it has been purchased by the Maharajah of Durbhangah. This suite originally included a bed of solid ivory, magnificently carred, which was presented by Warren Hastings to Queen Charlotte, and it is commensorated in the "Rollind." This bed, which was of great value, afterward came into the possession of George IV., who is understood to have given it as a present to a foreign sovereign.

Indigestion

Is not only a distressing complaint, of listelf, but, by causing the blood to become deprayed and the system enfectived, is the parent of innunerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is preved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.;—
"Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated and without gridge of any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon, after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appelie began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions. I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all homshold duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

Aver's Sarsaparilla,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six buttles, \$5. Worth \$5 4



